

WHY MEAT IS SOARING.

A Representative of Nelson, Morris & Co. Explains the Cause of the Rise.

WAR UPON AUSTRALIAN BEEF RAISERS.

The American Consumer Has to Recoup the American Beef Barons for Their Losses Sustained in Crowding the Australians Out of the English Markets.

New York, Aug. 18.—A representative of the firm of Nelson, Morris & Co., when asked as to the cause of the rise in the price of beef, said to a World reporter:

War on Australian Beef.
"The advance here is caused by the efforts of American packers to drive Australian beef from the English markets and establish American beef instead. We want that business, and in order to secure it we are shipping immense quantities of beef to England."
"Just now this business abroad is being carried on at a heavy loss, because we are cutting prices to kill competition."

"The consequence is that the export of American beef is very much heavier than ever before. Naturally, under those conditions, there is less beef for the home trade, although there are as many cattle for the market as ever. No shortage of cattle."

"There is no real shortage in marketable cattle, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding. The receipts at the yards in Kansas City, Omaha and Chicago are as large as ever."

"The foreign demand being extra heavy, as I have explained, the prices to cattle dealers as well as to butchers, are high. The packers are not reaping any fortune."

"The remedy for complaining butchers is simple. They must raise prices. I have heard not heard any complaints from consumers. The butchers are complaining, and they must work out their salvation by getting more money for their beef."

Heavy Demand for Meats.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The record says: Investigation at the stockyards in regard to the recent advances in the price of beef brought out the statement that never before in the history of the American cattle market has there been such a demand for all kinds of meats as at the present time. The demand for export cattle is enormous. The statement is made that the prices of all cattle will be higher next year than they are now, but that in three years, when all the thousands of feeders find their way into the market, there is likely to be a slump in the price from two to three cents.

Kansas Cattle Herds.

This year Kansas has 200,000 head of cattle, which is a record breaker for that state. The big ranches in Montana, Wyoming and North and South Dakota are sending in few cattle at present. Most benefited by the increase in prices is the stock raiser. At present everything costs more alive than formerly, making it necessary for the packers to advance the prices on all dressed meats.

Prices to Retail Butchers.

The prices quoted to retail butchers are nine cents a pound for best straight beef in the whole carcass, and 14½ cents a pound for loins and ribs, when together in even sets. One lot of 60 barrels of the latter was sold at 15½ cents a pound. All other meats have been more or less affected. Prices have gone up in pork, mutton, real and all dried and smoked meats.

TEMPLE TRUSTEES' MEETING.

Interlocking Business Session of the Board Having Charge of the Women's Temple in Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The board of temple trustees yesterday closed a two-day session, held at their office in the Women's Temple in this city.

Mrs. Susanna M. Walker, president of the Nebraska W. C. T. U., was appointed a member of the board. Mrs. Annie M. Clarke, of Columbus, O., who has been a member of the board for several years, was appointed vice-president in place of Mrs. W. J. Jennings, deceased.

A large number of county superintendents of Willard Memorial circles were appointed throughout the different states.

The Temple Appeal, the official organ of the temple trustees, was made a monthly instead of semi-monthly paper, as it was found that the paper has already accomplished one of the primary objects for which it was started, that is, spreading the true spirit of temple affairs.

A most satisfactory conference was held with Mr. C. D. Rogers, of Syracuse, Ill.; Mr. W. H. Harvey, of Uica, O.; and Miss Mattie Marble, of St. Joseph, Mo., a committee representing the temple trust bond holders. The trustees arranged to make a cash payment to the bond holders January 1, 1900.

Jimenez Has Left Havana.

Havana, Aug. 18.—Jimenez, who aspires to the presidency of the Republic of Santo Domingo, has left here for Batavia. There he will take a steamer for Santiago de Cuba. It is said he received cable dispatches from friends in Santo Domingo previous to his departure. He was accompanied by two friends. They were all in the arms of a private yacht, which has been placed at the disposal of Jimenez, will meet him at or off Santiago, but Jimenez will not give the name of her owner.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Secretary Root's Map of the Theater of Action May Lead to Important Changes in Plan of Campaign.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The maps of the Philippines and especially of that portion of the island of Luzon north and south of Manila, which has been prepared for the use of Secretary Root, may assume a more important part in the coming campaign than has been given it heretofore. Secretary Root has not only ascertained where the United States troops are located, and has them nicely marked off on the map, but he has also taken into consideration such information as can be obtained relative to the population of the adjacent country, the kind of people and their disposition toward the United States. The secretary has also been studying the lines of transportation and learning what he can of the geography of the country.

It is believed that more than one army can operate to advantage in the Philippines and the suggestion has been made by some army officers that an army should start from different points and operate in such a manner as to distract and destroy the Philippine forces. At present the United States forces do not occupy the lines of railway half way to Lingayen, on the gulf of the same name.

It has been suggested that if one force were to start from Lingayen and move south at the same time that another were moving north, there would be a great probability of soon securing the entire railway for the use of the army and the insurgents would be separated into divisions east and west by the railroad, as they are now divided into northern and southern bands.

Between Angeles and Lingayen is Tarlac, a town of considerable size and situated in a province where the natives are said not to be unfriendly to the United States. If this province could be occupied it might be of great advantage to the government.

While these are merely suggestions it may be that when the army in the Philippines consists of 60,000 men instead of about 20,000 or 25,000 it will be possible to have four or more armies operating instead of two as during the last campaign.

The locations of troops, as marked by pins on the map prepared for Secretary Root, show the places occupied as follows:

North of Manila, under Gen. MacArthur—a point above Angeles, (Gen. Wheaton), Angeles, Pore, Calcut, St. Rita, San Bernardino, (MacArthur), Bates, Candiba, San Luis, Calumpit, Malolos, Quinga, Balug, Bustos, Guinguin and Bigaa.

South of Manila, Imus (Lawton's headquarters), Mingling—Jupa, Cavite, Bacoar, Talaba, Parangue, Taguig, Pasig, Marikina and points adjacent around the aqueduct, and pumping station, Taytay, Antipolo, Moreng and Calamba, the farthest point south and which has no communication by land.

DISPATCHES FROM GEN. OTIS.

Two Successful Engagements with the Insurgents—One Lieutenant Killed, One Wounded.

Washington, Aug. 21.—The following dispatches announcing engagements with the Philippine insurgents were received at the war department yesterday:

Manila, Aug. 20, 1899. Lieut. Col. Sixth Infantry, 80 men, attacked and routed 100 of the enemy entrenched at Tibuan, Negros mountains, having three men slightly wounded. Enemy left in entrenchments 19 dead, six rifles, all reserved ammunition. Supposed to be armed Tagalos who a few days since crossed to Panay in small boats.

OTIS.

Manila, Aug. 19. First Lieut. Alfred W. Drew, Twelfth Infantry, instantly killed and First Lieut. Willie Cline, same regiment, severely wounded yesterday in an attack on insurgents in the vicinity of Angeles by two companies of the Twelfth Infantry. No other casualties. Enemy routed.

OTIS. First Lieut. Alfred W. Drew mentioned in above dispatch was born in Texas. He graduated from the military academy in 1891 and was assigned as second lieutenant of the Twelfth Infantry. During the war with Spain he was major of the Third Texas.

QUARANTINE RULES RELAXED.

As a Result Inspector-General Russell B. Harrison is Critically Ill With Yellow Fever.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 21.—Major Russell B. Harrison, inspector general, is critically ill with yellow fever. The disease had progressed for three days, although not pronounced yellow fever until yesterday afternoon.

Of late the quarantine rules have been relaxed, owing to the fact that there have been no new cases in the city, and officers from headquarters have been in the habit of coming to Santiago daily, returning to headquarters at night.

Major Harrison has been isolated, but not brought to the fever hospital.

The Result of Carelessness.

Manila, Aug. 20.—The board appointed to examine into the causes of the grounding of the United States cable ship Hooker, which recently went ashore near the mouth of Corrigedo harbor at the entrance of Manila bay, finds that the accident occurred in daylight, on a reef shown on the chart, and that there were evidences of carelessness on the part of the navigator of the vessel. The cable instruments and other property have been removed from the Hooker, and the cable is now being removed.

THE ARBITRAMENT OF WAR.

The Only Means of Settling the Differences Between England and the Transvaal Republic.

London, Aug. 22.—The colonial office, in continuing the dispatch from Cape Town saying that the Transvaal government had handed its reply to the British agent at Pretoria, says that Sir Alfred Miller has telegraphed a message to that effect. All the officials of the colonial office would say in regard to the matter was: "The reply is not a complete acceptance of the proposal of Mr. Chamberlain, secretary of the colonies."

"There is no doubt that President Kruger has refused to submit to the demand of Mr. Chamberlain for the appointment of a board of inquiry. He may have done so diplomatically or hedgingly. But that his answer is regarded by the British government as tantamount to positive refusal is now established. The colonial office is normally non-committal, but there are other evidences which amply justify the statement. The report that President Kruger has proposed new terms is somewhat verified by the guarded comment of the colonial office of this, and the irritability displayed there."

"There is not the slightest doubt that they now believe war is the only way to settle the controversy."

ORDER FOR CUBAN CENSUS.

Director and Assistant Director Appointed—To be Completed Within About Three Months.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Secretary Root has signed the order for the Cuban census. The order appoints Lieut. Col. Joseph P. Sanger director of the census and Victor H. Olmstead assistant director. It was at first intended that Mr. Olmstead should be director and Col. Sanger superintendent for the war department. The change places the direction of the census more emphatically under the control of the war department.

The census is to be completed by or before November 30.

Gen. Sanger will have his office in Washington and Mr. Olmstead in Santa Clara, Cuba. Under the director Mr. Olmstead will have charge of the collection of all information; will fill vacancies which may occur among the supervisors, and will appoint all enumerators and such special agents as may be necessary.

The men who were nominated by Gen. Brooke as supervisors are appointed. The supervisors are to consult with the assistant director and nominate enumerators. The enumeration will commence October 16.

CANADIAN PERSECUTION.

Grievances of American Miners in the Atlin District to be Taken to Washington.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—A special to the Chronicle from Portland, Ore. says: Claus Schmetlein, just returned from the Atlin district, Alaska, tells a remarkable story of the Canadian police. Schmetlein claims that he and his mining companions, Henry Rogers, Peter Mergler, Carl Henrich and Thomas Maloney, were driven out of the Atlin country, and that they intended to lay their grievances before the highest federal authorities at Washington. Schmetlein says:

"The persecution of us, as well as scores of other American miners, began months ago, and has grown in intensity, so that now an American's life is in constant danger in the Atlin country. We were forced to abandon our claims, and were allowed 24 hours to leave."

COLONEL INGERSOLL'S ESTATE.

The Widow, Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, Qualifies as Administratrix—The Heirs.

New York, Aug. 22.—Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, widow of Col. Robert Ingersoll, has filed a bond as administratrix of the estate of her husband.

Mrs. Ingersoll swears that she has made diligent search for the will of her husband, but that to the best of her knowledge and belief he died intestate. The value of his personal property is estimated by her to be about \$100,000. At the time of his death he held no real property. The heirs to the estate are Mrs. Ingersoll, the widow, Mrs. Eva R. J. Brown, wife of Walston H. Brown, and Miss Maude Ingersoll.

RECRUITING FOR THE NAVY.

One Hundred Landsmen and Thirty Apprentices Days to be Recruited at St. Louis.

Chicago, Aug. 22.—Lieut. R. W. Wells, of the naval recruiting station, has received orders from the navy department to transfer his office to St. Louis not later than Wednesday of this week. The recruiting station will be located at St. Louis until the recruiting of 100 landsmen and 30 apprentice boys, besides a number of shipwrights and carpenters, has been completed. The landsmen will be divided between Mare Island and the receiving ship Vermont at New York.

Closed for Want of Material.

Muncie, Ind., Aug. 22.—C. M. Kinbrough, president of the Indiana Bridge Co., announces that the works will be closed and that orders to the extent of more than \$125,000 must be completed for want of \$3,000 to \$5,000 material.

Wichita's Chief of Police Dead.

Wichita, Kas., Aug. 21.—Charles M. Jones, a well-known thief, thief, dealer, mason and chief of police of Wichita, died here after a brief illness contracted at Pike's peak during the recent cryptic ceremonies there.

VICTOR, COLORADO, BURNED. FORTY NEGROES ARRESTED.

The Town Swept by Great Conflagration, Entailing a Loss of Two Million Dollars.

Cripple Creek, Col., Aug. 22.—Fire yesterday utterly destroyed the business portion of the city of Victor, causing a loss estimated at \$2,000,000. Beginning shortly after noon, the fire raged until evening, consuming everything in its way. It had its origin, it is thought, in the Merchants' cafe, adjoining the Bank of Victor, on the corner of Third street and on Victor avenue. A strong wind from the south fanned the flames and in a few minutes all the surrounding houses were afire.

Help was summoned from Cripple Creek, but the town had been built in the early days of the camp and was of pine lumber for the most part and burned like paper. Efforts were made to stop the progress of the flames by blowing up buildings in their path by means of dynamite, and all afternoon the hills roared with the explosions. But the effort was in vain. The fire claimed the Bank of Victor, the post office on the corner opposite, crossed Third street and followed the row of blocks between the Third and Fourth streets to the north, taking the Victor Banking Co., the Western Union Telegraph Co.'s office and the office of the Colorado Telephone Co., the Hotel Victor on the opposite side of Fourth street and the three great shaft houses of the Gold Coin Mining Co. and its ore bins, among the largest in the Cripple Creek district.

From there the flames were swept northward by the half-hurricane which was blowing, and never stopped until they had taken the Florence and Cripple Creek depot and the fine new depot of the Midland Terminal road at the head of Fourth street. All the buildings between these are a total loss with practically their contents, for the flames were so rapid in their progress that nothing could be saved.

The scenes of the great Cripple Creek conflagration were duplicated. Hurrying before the roaring flames went men, women and children, carrying what they could snatch from the flames, racing for their lives. The crash of buildings torn asunder by dynamite and the crackle of the flames as they consumed the dry buildings hastened their flight and the pall of smoke added a terror to the spectacle.

A special train was placed at the command of this city by the Florence & Cripple Creek railroad, and three companies of firemen, with apparatus, were rushed to the scene. They worked all afternoon in a vain endeavor to stay the march of the flames.

The residence portion of the city suffered comparatively little, but the business portion is paralyzed and suffering is bound to follow. The burned area may be thoroughly designated as the space between the head of North street and Victor avenue, extending from the Gold Coin Mine buildings on the west to a point near Second street and down Third street almost to Diamond avenue.

The loss now has reached \$2,000,000. The first house was built in Victor in October, 1893. In July of the following year the city was incorporated and six years later it contained 10,000 people. That is about the population now.

SERIOUS TROUBLE FEARED.

Indian Laborers at Winslow, Ariz., Threaten to Exterminate All the Whites in That Section.

San Francisco, Aug. 22.—A special from Winslow, Ariz., says: Two hundred Indians in Foreman Mink's grading gang at Navajo Springs, Ariz., 75 miles east of here, are threatening to exterminate all the whites in that section. They were paid off on the 15th and proceeded to gamble and drink heavily. A gambler named C. H. Landreth, after a quarrel with some of them, assaulted one, shooting and stabbing him seriously. The tribe armed themselves, with all the weapons in the camp, shot the gambler seven times, scalped him and mutilated his body beyond recognition.

Troops from Fort Wingate have been ordered to the scene and serious trouble is feared.

SIXTY HUMAN LIVES LOST.

Further Reports from the Great West Indian Storm on the North Carolina Coast.

Newbern, N. C., Aug. 22.—A report from the coast of North Carolina, where the West Indian hurricane touched last week, shows that there were a large number of lives lost and much damage done to property. Fourteen fishermen, in trying to cross Pamlico sound in skiffs were lost. Four bodies have been recovered. The schooners Goodwin and Aurora were wrecked. The L. R. Hill is ashore. The Beswick and all hands are reported lost.

These losses all occurred in the Pamlico sound. It is believed that as many as 60 persons lost their lives in the storm.

Will Stand by England's Own Surveys.

Tacoma, Wash., Aug. 22.—Congressman Cushman, of the state of Washington, returned from Washington yesterday. He believes there is nothing to arbitrate in the Alaskan boundary question. He met a surveyor who was a member of the surveying party that first staked out the line, and he was convinced that the line was correctly surveyed 45 years ago. He said that the stakes of 30 years ago are still standing, though the British have since moved the line 30 miles.

To Observe the New Planet.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 22.—Prof. Edward Charles Pickering, of Harvard observatory, informs the press that he is here seeking a suitable location for the largest telescope in the world, which is being constructed at Cambridge especially for observing the new planet which is due to pass very close to the earth in 1900. Prof. Pickering established the Misti observatory of Peru.

"For the Sake of Fun."

Mischief is Done.

A vast amount of mischief is done, too, because people neglect to keep their blood pure. It appears in eruptions, dyspepsia, indigestion, nervousness, kidney diseases, and other ailments. Hood's Sarsaparilla cures all diseases promoted by impure blood or low state of the system. Remember.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

AN EXCEPTION.

His Wife Kept a Boarding House and He Thought She Didn't Need Him.

He did not look as if he were composed of the stuff of which heroes are made, but there must have been some of the divine attributes of courage in his system or he would not have been before the recruiting officer seeking to gain admission into the ranks of those who were offering themselves as a sacrifice upon the altar of their beloved country.

"What is your name?" inquired the officer in charge.

"John Smith."

"Your age, Mr. Smith?"

"Forty-three, next October."

"Where were you born?"

"In Indiana."

"Do you reside here?"

"Yes, sir; have for the last ten years."

"Are you married or single?"

"Married."

"Ab, is that so?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, you can't enlist?"

"Why not?"

"Because you are married."

"What's that got to do with it?"

"Can't take married men into the service."

"Why not? Haven't I married men got courage enough? Can't be as good a patriot as a bachelor?"

"I suppose so, but we can't take married men. They have to stay at home and support their wives and families."

"The applicant's face glowed like a sun."

"Oh, that's all right," he laughed, easily. "You needn't worry on that account; my wife keeps a boarding house, and has ever since the second year we were married."

Washington Star.

UPROARIOUS APPAREL.

That Worn by the Young Man of the Period Would Make Solomon Look Like Thirty Cents.

Some heroic people had an idea last summer that the limit had about been reached in the land colors of men's attire, in shirts, ties, hose and soft hats, and that this summer might see a return to more placid and subdued hues and patterns as a sort of reaction. The advance styles in the windows of the haberdashers' shops indicate that such hopes are vain and that linen and things will this year be even more startling than last season, if that be possible. Some of the shirts on display in the windows seem to actually shriek through the glass at the observer, and the width of the stripes of the general style and pattern so long popular at Joliet penitentiary. These conversational shirts have gradually grown worse and worse each year until now the pessimists do not see how anything worse can happen than the things which are now on sale.

The red hat affected by the college boy last year and its side partner, the blue crush hat, have now been replaced by a pale white hat, with the under side of the brim and also the band of deep blue, making a striking contrast of color, which seems to be what is most particularly desired.

All the flashy patterns in hosiery, the plaids, the reds and yellows and greens in combination, are once more to the fore, and when the young man of the period gets himself up in all the colored trimmings he can buy, with red and blue barred shirt and cuffs, a white waist, a red hat and plaid hose showing above his low ties, he will make Solomon in all his glory look like 30 cents. Chicago Chronicle.

CHRONIC WEATHER KICKERS.

The Lunchroom Philosopher Gives His Views on Mankind in General.

"Dje ever notice," said the lunchroom philosopher, "what a never-contented lot of pukaheads we are? Now, it seems no time at all since I was a rustic around the corn like blazes because the leaves and crows didn't appear on schedule time. I believe I blamed my wife for it. I was so dead sick and tired of daily blazes and my olive green topcoat that I sort of held her personally responsible for the backwardness of the leaves and daisies and pansies. I told her that I wanted red-hot, sizzling weather, and lots of it—just for all I cared, a dink the sun could go on sizzling forever. Now I find that I'm sick of the summer. I find myself longing to hear the leaves swirling in the ditches and to have the fire lighted in the stove. I find that I want to find break walks in the slush, chilly air, and that I'm hungry for buckwheat cakes and sausage. I'm tired of beer. I'm weary of car riding out in the country. Burn it all—I want snow three feet high, blizzards of top-coat that I sort of hold her personally responsible for the backwardness of the leaves and daisies and pansies. I told her that I wanted red-hot, sizzling weather, and lots of it—just for all I cared, a dink the sun could go on sizzling forever. Now I find that I'm sick of the summer. I find myself longing to hear the leaves swirling in the ditches and to have the fire lighted in the stove. I find that I want to find break walks in the slush, chilly air, and that I'm hungry for buckwheat cakes and sausage. I'm tired of beer. I'm weary of car riding out in the country. Burn it all—I want snow three feet high, blizzards of top-coat that I sort of hold her personally responsible for the backwardness of the leaves and daisies and pansies. I told her that I wanted red-hot, sizzling weather, and lots of it—just for all I cared, a dink the sun could go on sizzling forever. Now I find that I'm sick of the summer. 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